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# CHINA REPORT

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# I. GENERAL INFORMATION

## 'RENMIN RIBAO' EDITORIAL ON RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 17 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts of RENMIN RIBAO 17 September frontpage editorial: "Get a Clear Understanding of the Excellent Situation in the Rural Areas: Continuously Persist in Implementing Policies"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 September--Great changes have occurred in the rural areas since the party Central Committee's third plenary session. The production of grain and oil-bearing crops increased this summer, and a good harvest of major autumn crops is in prospect. Purchases and sales on the rural market are brisk, and economic activities are being carried out vigorously in the rural areas. A scene of jubilation appears everywhere in the rural areas following the summer distribution of income, with cash from the distribution of income, commune members joyfully said: "The party's policies are so good that pieces of white paper (papers acknowledging specified debts) have become parcels wrapped with red paper (cash from the distribution of income)."

Hundreds of millions of peasants have an unprecedentedly high enthusiasm for labor. This is an important indication of the current excellent situation in the rural areas. The ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," which had brought harm to the rural areas for a long time, has been liquidated; various economic policies have been implemented step by step; the mental fetters imposed on people have been smashed; those things which were turned upside down with regard to right and wrong on the questions of political line and policy have begun to be straightened out; and the correct ideological line has been followed step by step. With the emancipation of their minds, people have created tremendous material power.

While looking at the excellent situation in the rural areas, we should of course make a practical and realistic assessment of the situation in implementing rural economic policies, developing agricultural production and improving commune members' livelihood. Some people hold that with the implementation of two documents on agriculture, most agricultural problems have already been solved. Actually, this is not the case.

As far as the overall situation is concerned, the rural economic policies and the policies on private plots, family sideline occupations and country fair trade have been implemented rather quickly. However, implementation of other policies, such as those on the rights of ownership and self-determination of the production teams and on distribution according to work, is very uneven in some areas. Some localities have not yet conscientiously relayed the guidelines of the party Central Committee's third plenary session and implemented the rural economic policies. In a few localities, implementation of policies has met with many destructions. For instance, some localities have still arbitrarily placed limitations on "personal freedom" permitted by policies, and other localities have not returned private plots to commune members even after stalling for a long time, and so on and so forth.

Not long ago, some of the production brigades criticized the commune members' practice to grow melons around their houses as a "capitalist" trend. Some other production brigades even demanded uniformity in promoting the system of fixed responsibility. And they regarded the system under which labor contracts are signed with job groups and remuneration is calculated on the basis of production output as "retrogressive" and "restorationist." They prevented the system of fixed responsibility from being implemented. Some of them arbitrarily decided the crops to be sown without giving the production brigades the power of decision to grow crops according to local conditions.

Similar issues exist in varying degrees in various localities. The guidelines of the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee have been laid down for more than half a year now. Why have some localities still failed to implement the rural economic policies? Why does a trend still prevail in some localities to undermine these rural policies? In face of reality, we have deeply realized that the confusion in people's minds caused by the ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is really serious. Although we have waged struggles to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for nearly 3 years, the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line in some localities remains intact, the views of some of the leading cadres are still incompatible with the correct line, principles and policies laid down by the party's third plenum and there are no major changes in the situation where some leading cadres' minds are ossified or semi-ossified. These leading cadres regard the ultraleft trend as correct but the correct policies as "restorationist," and fail to understand even now what is meant by socialism and what is meant by capitalism.

Some of the comrades have committed a number of mistakes under the influence of the ultraleftist line. Now they seek to correct their mistakes. However, they always fail to make an about face and straighten out their thinking. They are even full of grievances. Particularly some of the comrades are in leading positions. Things will become even more serious if they deal with the party's line, principles and policies with this kind of feeling and sentiment.



Superficially, practices which fail to follow the party's policies and run counter to the current rural policies usually prevail in basic-level communes and production brigades. However, the root cause is at the higher level. The major responsibilities do not rest upon the basic-level cadres. There is a saying in the rural areas: "Cadres are afraid of being called 'rightist,' while the masses are afraid of changes." Why are they afraid of being called "rightists?" Because policies have changed many times and the masses no longer have faith in these policies. Even now there are a number of leading cadres who frown upon the policies concerned laid down by the party's third plenum and always think about making changes. We must never underestimate the serious and persistent nature of the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line in the countryside. The party's rural policies are implemented in the course of the struggle to penetratingly criticize the ultraleft line. To continue implementing the party's rural economic policies, we still have to wage arduous struggles and continue to exert strenuous efforts in the following fields:

It is necessary to penetratingly carry out among the basic level units in the countryside the discussion on the criterion of truth, further emancipate our thinking, raise our awareness and eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line. Practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth. This is the basic point of view of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The party's third plenum reaffirmed the significance in upholding this materialist ideological line and regarded it as the foundation in implementing the party's political line. The above-mentioned point of view is compatible with the general orientation to uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the socialist system, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the party's leadership. The broad masses of peasants are extremely satisfied with the series of rural and economic policies put forward by the party's third plenum. They say that such policies have "eight major advantages" and "10 principal merits" and that they reflect people's interests and aspirations. However, some of the comrades still frown upon them and fail to straighten out their thinking. Are these policies truly correct? The criterion for verifying these policies can only be practice.

Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to carry out among basic-level units in the countryside the discussion on practice being the sole criterion for verifying truth, persistently use practice to distinguish right from wrong in ideology and policy, eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultra-left line and straighten out our ideological line. At the same time, with the readjustment of the national economy, some of the policies and measures put forward by the two documents on agriculture should also be duly revised or amended after they are verified by practice. It is necessary to pay attention to economic adjustments within the agricultural field and map out plans compatible with local conditions. In his report on the work of the government delivered at the 2d session of the 5th NPC, Comrade Hua Guofeng put forward: between this winter and next spring, plans must be mapped out at the county, commune and brigade levels to develop agriculture and build the countryside in an all-round manner. These plans must conform with actual local conditions and meet with the commune members' requirements. They must be formulated by respecting the production brigades' power of decision, instead of being arbitrarily arranged by higher level

organs. For a number of years, many comrades have been accustomed to doing things on the basis of administrative decrees. They know nothing about science, nor do they pay attention to it. They respect neither objective laws nor the views of the masses. Acting upon their subjective views, they have made us suffer a great deal. Now is the time to make corrections. We must proceed from the actual local conditions, do things according to natural and economic laws, readjust the economic structure in the agricultural field and bring about an all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries.

It is necessary to fully understand and cherish the favorable situation in the countryside and the rising enthusiasm of millions of peasants. What is the greatest motive force in developing agriculture? The greatest motive force is policy. It is essential to fully realize the gigantic power of policy and the arduous nature of implementing it. Efforts must be made to conscientiously examine how the two documents on agriculture are implemented, sum up experience and find out why the situation in rural areas has become favorable during the past 2 or 3 years, particularly since the convocation of the party's third plenum.

It is also essential to continue implementing the various party policies for the rural areas. Efforts must be exerted to keep on implementing those policies which have already been implemented and carry out as soon as possible those which have not been implemented. We must continue to implement and reaffirm the various systems of fixed responsibility and effective methods in management which have been vigorously supported by the cadres and masses in developing agricultural production and consolidating the collective economy.

The masses must be repeatedly told that the rural economic policies laid down by the party Central Committee are long-term ones. Cadres at all levels must unswervingly, persistently and steadfastly implement them. The implementation of certain major policies will involve a change in the entire system of the national economy. We must actively conduct investigations and study, implement these policies in selected areas and gain experience and draw lessons from these areas. Only then should we work out plans and adopt active but prudent steps to make the necessary changes.

To continue implementing the party's policies in the countryside, it is essential to expand and give full scope to socialist democracy. Without democracy among the broad masses of peasants, it will be impossible to take the ideas of the masses and concentrate them and then propagate and explain these ideas until the masses translate them into action, to fully implement the party's policies, and to correct what is mistaken.

We should realize: the rural cadres have fought on the forefront of agriculture for months and years. They have endured hardship, done a great deal of work and made tremendous contributions to China's agricultural development. However, we must also realize we come from a feudal society that lasted for a long time. We are still imbued with its traditions. A considerable number of our cadres are still unaccustomed to democracy.

If they do not give full scope to socialist democracy and listen to the views of the masses, they are apt to advocate the practice of "what I say counts" and the patriarchal system. It will be impossible to do a good job in modernizing agriculture if the situation of a lack of democracy among the peasants is not changed. When the enthusiasm of millions of peasants is whipped up, we should all the more give full scope to democracy and concentrate the masses' ideas on the basis of democracy. With the peasants truly becoming the masters of their own destiny and showing concern over the development of the collective economy, the speed in modernizing agriculture can definitely be increased.

CSO: 4007

# DRY CROPPING OF RICE SUGGESTED

Nanjing TURANG [SOIL] in Chinese No 2, 1979 p 63

[Article by Zhou Youxie [0719 0645 3610] of Xiaoshan Seed Breeding Farm, Zhejiang Province]

[Text] Due to the fact that rice is cropped in paddies, the granule structure of the paddy soil is broken down by prolonged soaking to acquire a clay pan character. Air is deficient inside of the soil and the air-water contradiction cannot be harmonized or unified. This condition is not favorable for the activity of aerobic microorganisms, not favorable for the growth of the root system of the crop plants, and not convenient for cultivation and mechanized farming.

The soil of Datongqiao Farm, in the author's locality, is low, damp, and heavily clay. Cultivation is rather difficult. During the current year, draining of the late rice crop was delayed and the soil became too damp. The winter cultivation became very labor intensive and extensive. The soil of the adjacent (separated from the paddies by one dike only) was light and loose and structured. The iron shovel dug into the ground easily and it took very little energy to turn the soil. The lump became loose with one push of the iron rake. Why is it that the same type of dirt can become two totally different soils? This is mainly the effect of paddy cropping of rice to cause the soil structure to be destroyed by prolonged soaking.

Although compared with other crops, rice is more fond of water, prolonged soaking does not benefit it, and is in fact harmful. Rice seedlings that are cultivated in paddies will grow buds but not roots and will rot easily. Dry cropping does not easily produce rotten seedlings. At present, the policy of light irrigation, exposing and fallowing the soil are all beneficial for the growth of rice. Good results of this policy prove that too much water is harmful as far as the rice plants are concerned, and prolonged soaking will not only hinder the progress of mechanizing rice production but also cause the soil interior to be air deficient and the activity of aerobic microorganism to be suppressed. It also affects the mineralization of organic matter to induce the soil to be immature and the rice seedlings to delay their growth. When such a condition becomes serious, poisonous substances, such as hydrogen sulfide and ferrous iron, will increase to cause the roots of the rice to become yellow. Furthermore, prolonged soak-

ing will raise the water table to affect the normal growth of spring blossoms. If the paddy culture and prolonged soaking technique of rice cropping is changed to dry cropping to grow rice like growing wheat (We are here speaking of dry cropping as a term relative to prolonged soaking. Based upon the requirement of rice to grow, it will be necessary to have moist irrigation. We are only talking about not using flooding and soaking techniques. Of course, in the future when sprinkling is developed for dry cropping of rice, it will be a more ideal method of irrigation.) the problem of prolonged soaking may be resolved.

The author and colleagues have carried out small area experiments for three years. We believe dry cropping of rice is entirely possible (suitable irrigation is all that is needed.) There was no problem, and the growth appeared to be better than the rice of prolonged soaking. [Results of these experiments] provided powerful proof to break down the superstition of 2,000 years that rice requires a paddy culture. The dry cropping experiment also proved that the water soaked paddy soil can be made into loose, structured, and easy-to-cultivate soil; at the same time problems of vernalization of directly planted rice seeds, soil covering, and sufficient seedlings, weed damage, timing and technique of irrigation, cultivation system, and breed and varieties, etc. were all preliminarily studied. This new cropping method cannot be made perfect from the very beginning, but it may be believed that through continued study and work, it will be made more substantial and complete.

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CSO: 4007



PROSPECTS FOR EXPANDED AGRICULTURE SEEN

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Liang Jiyao [2733 6068 3613]: "Our National Agriculture Needs a Lot of Development"]

[Excerpts] As soon as people start to talk about agriculture they usually think of grain. But agriculture doesn't mean grain alone; it includes farming, forestry, livestock raising, sideline occupations, and the fishing industry. To suppose that farming is raising grain shows incomplete knowledge. We Chinese harbor a lot of old ideas about eating. Many people think that eating means to eat grain. In fact, meat, milk, dairy products, dried fruits and nuts, and fresh fruit should all become an important part of our diet. But inasmuch as we cannot produce all these things for the time being, we must continue to emphasize the production of grains when we are planning agriculture. But there has to be a program for giving attention to making arrangements for production of other things, and with such a program greater strides can be taken toward seeing visible results within 3 to 5 years. Is great development within the next 3 to 5 years possible in the production of grain, forestry and livestock? There are different views on this question, including the following three: one view is that on the basis of the lessons of past experience, great results are not possible. This view is unduly cautious. The second view is a little rash and beyond the realm of reality or possibility. The third view holds that if we just take proper measure of the task and work at it, we can bring about an upswing within 3 to 5 years. This third view is fully possible.

In 1978, grain production totaled 610 billion jin, an increase of 44 billion jin over 1977. Unless something untoward happens this year, an increase of 40 billion jin is possible in the fall crop, in which case the absolute figure for this year may be 650 billion jin. If henceforth an increase of 30 or 40 billion jin could be maintained, it would be possible to reach 800 billion jin by 1985. Of course, continuous and stable increased annual yields of 30 or 40 billion jin will not be easy. But then there is a second way of calculating in which we figure only

the four most important grain producing provinces in the southwest, south central and northeast regions. The potential for increased yields in these four provinces is very large. If, through effort, yields in these four provinces can be increased by 20 billion jin in the course of the next several years, together that would amount to 80 billion jin. And if in the other 25 provinces and municipalities further increases of 70 billion occur, the nationwide total would be 800 billion jin. There is still a third way of figuring, which is to take the per mu level of production already achieved and then figure an average increase per mu of 120 jin to derive 800 billion jin. Increases of 120 jin per mu over 4 or 5, or 5 or 6 years, though they would not be easy, would be possible. The approximate base figures in our mind's eye that we have roughly calculated would, of course, require lots of hard work and arduous effort to achieve. In short, if we make no mistakes and keep our eyes firmly on the crucial matters, by 1985 it is possible for grain production to reach 800 billion jin.

We do not want to emphasize grain production only but also give utmost emphasis to issues of across-the-board development, of which there are two. One is the livestock industry. What is the livestock situation? Pig production increased over a 3 year period from 180 million head to the current 300 million head. In another 3 or 5 years, even with an increase of no more than half again, that would be 450 million head. If pig production is to be continually increased, extraordinary attention must be given to questions of government policy. If policy problems are handled poorly, the peasants' initiative will decline. So we must consider this problem very well and also come to grips at once with the problem of sheep and goat production. During the past 3 or 4 years, our sheep and goat population has increased by only 20 percent. There are an estimated 150 million sheep and goats of which goats amount to 40 percent with sheep numbering 60 percent. Broad pasturelands exist in our northeast, north, northwest, and southwest regions. Livestock pasture land is three times the amount of cultivated soil. The pig population has almost doubled during the past 3 years while the increase in sheep and goats has been only 20 percent. If the sheep and goat population were also doubled by 150 million, the amount of wool and hair produced would amount to the cotton grown on 120 to 150 million mu of land or about one-third of the existing cotton fields. Development of goat and sheep production would solve the meat and dairy products problem first of all, and it would secondly solve the clothing problem, and thirdly solve the problem of an extremely important raw material for light industry--hides. Why does sheep and goat production rise so slowly? Perhaps, first of all, because it does not get sufficient attention, and secondly because farmers have not been turned loose to work on it. Now that we have liberalized pig production by farmers, where eight shoats were born from one sow an increase to nine shoats has occurred. But we stipulate in many places that a single household may raise only two sheep or goats. Raising only one or two goats is not worthwhile because every day at least half of one's labor is required to take care of them. What's the difference if

seven or eight are raised? Eight sheep or goats amounts to no more than the eight sheats that a sow gives birth to. They say that even a poor farmer in Xinjiang used to have 20 or 30 sheep and goats. First collective raising of goats and sheep must be advocated, and the raising of them by households must also be developed. With a liberalization of sheep and goat raising, the potential is great. If during the next 3 to 5 years pig production increases by half to 450 million head, then a double of sheep and goats would amount to 300 million head. Then there are cows. A liberalization in cow production could bring an increase in selected areas from 10 million to 100 million head. With livestock numbering 850 million head plus some others for a total of 900 million head, that would mean an average 30 or 40 or even 50 jin of meat for every person nationwide. Thus, with a proper government policy, within 3 to 5 or 7 to 8 years, it is quite possible that our diets can gradually change with a little more meat being eaten.

Still another problem lies in the need to take firm hold of the forestry industry. China consists of 9.6 million square kilometers or 14.4 billion mu of land of which more than 1 billion mu is under cultivation, 4 billion mu is pasture land, and 6 or 7 billion mu is barren mountains and hills. A vast potential for Chinese agriculture lies in the barren mountains and hills. In Beijing alone, barren mountains and hills account for more land than the land under cultivation. Beijing consists of 16.7 thousand square kilometers of land, the equivalent of more than 21 million mu. Of this amount more than 7 million mu is under cultivation, i.e. one-third of the total. Forests could be grown on about another third. The potential for the development of forests is vast, and with the creation of forests comes the creation of water. Forests hold water, protect the soil, moderate climate, and beautify the environment. No longer would it be necessary to think of water in terms of boring wells or building dams. Some places are suitable for building dams but dams cannot be built everywhere nor can dams be built since costs are high. To create forests is to create foodstuffs, as for example Chinese chestnuts, dates, and persimmons, all of which are foodstuffs. Creation of forests means the creation of oil. Wood oils should be developed, as for example walnuts which contain oil. The creation of forests means creation of raw materials for light industry and lumber for construction. It is not easy to take the forestry industry in hand; effective methods must be thought out. Most important is the existence of an overall long range plan which combines lumbering and conservation of present forests with creation of new forests. The far flung rural villages must adapt methods to circumstances with communes, brigades, and households working together to build forests and caring for them year after year for 10 or 20 years. At present, slashing and burning of forests to create agricultural land is still practiced in some places. This state of affairs must be firmly halted.

Additionally, development of our national fishing industry has bright prospects. We possess a large area of fresh water in rivers and lakes, a large area of coastal waters, and a large area of beaches. So long

as we pay equal attention to propagation and catches in these areas, our fishing industry will enjoy a great development.

Finally, if we take a tenacious hold on the production of foodstuffs, the livestock, forestry, fishery, and sideline industries, giving overall attention to agriculture, forestry, livestock, sideline, and fishing industries, and heaving to the right path, prospects for a great upswing in agriculture over the next 3 to 5 years are great.

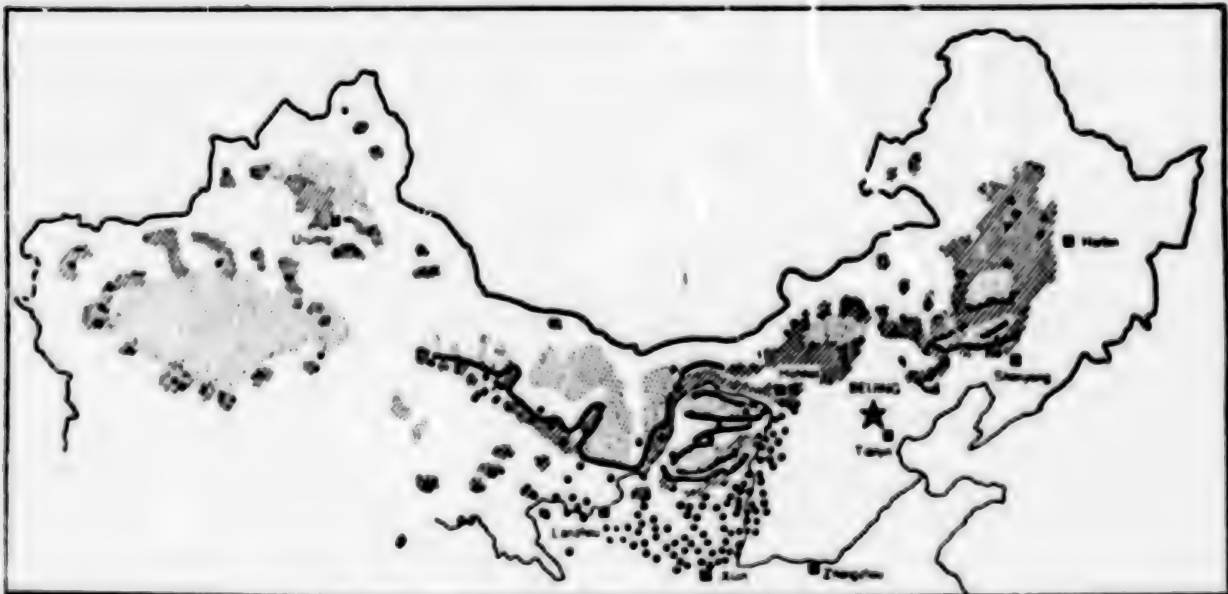
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CSO: 4007

SKETCH MAP OF THE 'GREEN GREAT WALL' OF CHINA

Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 36, 7 Sep 79 p 22

[Extract] The following map illustrates China's gigantic scheme to plant the northern part of China with shelter belts. This project is now being carried out.



••• Areas seriously menaced by drifting sand and soil erosion

— Shelterbelts against wind and moving sand

▨ Forests for protecting farmland and pastureland

▨ Deserts

— Huanghe River

CSO: 4020



PROBLEMS ON DEVELOPING ECONOMY OF LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Beijing JINGJI YANJIU [Economic Research] in Chinese No 7, 20 Jul 79  
pp 18-23

[Article by Zhan Wu [6124 0702]: "Several Problems In the Development of the Livestock Industry Economy"]

[Excerpts] The Central Committee decided that beginning from 1979, work emphasis throughout the party will be shifted to socialist modernized construction. Now it has further decided that beginning from this year there is to be a concentrated 3-year period of adjustment, reform, consolidation, and improvements to bring the national economy on the track of sustained, proportionate and high-speed development. This has important strategic significance for the realization of the Four Modernizations. Implementation of these requirements from the party will necessitate a new development of our national agriculture including farming, forestry, livestock, sideline industries, and fisheries. This is a requirement of the high-speed development of the national economy. This article aims to discuss several points of view on the question of how to accelerate development of the economy of the livestock industry.

1. The Position and Function of the Livestock Industry in the National Economy

Agriculture constitutes the foundation of the national economy. Agriculture is composed of the two interrelated yet independent sectors of planting and raising (including the livestock industry and the fishing industry). The livestock industry, like the planting industries, plays a fundamental role in the total national economy. An economy without the livestock industry would be a crippled and lopsided economy.

2. Modernization of the Livestock Industry

Implementation of socialist modernization is a great revolution for fundamental change in the backwardness of our country's economic techniques. Recently the party once again called upon us to take the road of a Chinese style implementation of the Four Modernizations. The issue of modernization of agriculture (including the modernization of the livestock industry) has become a top priority matter.

What is meant by the modernization of the livestock industry? Modernization is a comprehensive expression of the size and level of production capacity and a sign of advancement or backwardness. Modernization of the livestock industry means the attainment of advanced levels in the production methods, production technology, and production organization of the livestock industry. Concretely, this means use of modern scientific and technical equipment, transformation of our livestock industry, the mechanization of the tools of production, scientific technology, specialization in the organization of production, regionalization, socialization, improved varieties of livestock feeds, business methods in management and administration, continuous increases in the quantities produced, improvements in labor productivity and the marketability of products, attainment of stable production in the livestock industry with production at high level, of good quality, and low cost with the goal of overtaking or surpassing advanced world standards during this century, and the satisfaction of the continually increasing needs of the entire society.

What is meant by Chinese style road to the modernization of the livestock industry? Development of the economy of each nation in the world takes its own individual road. But socialist modernization and capitalist modernization are fundamentally different. Capitalist modernization of the livestock industry has as its goals the satisfaction of capitalist greed and making the greatest possible profits. The goal of modernization of the livestock industry in our country is to obtain livestock products in abundance and of good quality so as to satisfy to the fullest the requirements of the national economy and the people's livelihood. Modernized science and technology knows no national boundaries. Bourgeois countries may use it and proletarian countries may use it. But our social system, natural conditions and economic circumstances have their own special character. In modernizing our livestock industry, though we will want to absorb useful foreign experiences, we should also do well in summarizing our own experiences and, on the basis of our own special features, take a Chinese style road toward the modernization of the livestock industry and absolutely not apply or copy mechanically from others.

Modernization of the livestock industry, like the modernization of agriculture as a whole, requires a development process. In bourgeois countries, it develops according to capitalist economic laws to exploit the surplus value of the workers. In our country it can come about only through a step by step process of planned proportionate development. In view of the economic condition of our country, farmers and herdsmen presently need to rest and recuperate. Numerous brigades lack the capital to buy mechanized equipment. Adjustment of the national economy will require about 3 years time and the mechanization of the livestock industry will also require a stage for development from rest and recuperation to large scale mechanization and modernization. As for the extent of mechanization, there will have to be a process of development from semi-mechanization to mechanization and from rudimentary to advanced. Though the amount

and quality of mechanization in our country is presently far outdistanced by that of developed countries, nevertheless there has been 30 years of development and an elementary foundation already exists. The problem with it is that the quality of machinery is poor, machine functions are not integrated one with another, spare parts are lacking, and management and administration is not good, which means that the existing machinery does not perform the role that it should and much of it cannot be used because it is damaged or broken. So the priority task is to integrate the functions of machines where they are not presently integrated, to provide spare parts where they are lacking, to repair damaged and broken machines, and to teach management to those who cannot manage. In short, once individual components have been linked to form a whole and the level of management has been raised, existing machinery will be able to play its full role. Going in for anything that is big and foreign or loving the new and discarding the old must be opposed. This is the only way to adapt to the financial circumstances of the state and of enterprises, and it is also advantageous to enterprises themselves in lowering costs and accumulating capital.

Where is the current emphasis on the mechanization of the livestock industry? It must be placed on those areas where critical problems can be solved and which, when once solved, will permit a great role for the livestock industry to be brought into play. Take, for example, the problem in very cold pastoral areas. In order to solve the crucial problem of laying up fodder for winter and springtime feeding, the problem of hay binders and hay balers (which compress hay for fodder) must be solved. In order not to waste transportation on carrying dirty wool into the cities and in order to avoid loss of weight in animals during long journeys to cities where they are slaughtered; in order to be able to slaughter animals during the season when they are in their prime so that the quality of the meat will be improved; and in order to make full use of cow and goat milk otherwise wasted for lack of facilities, small-scale processing facilities suitable to local needs for processing and freezing, cold storage equipment and trucks for agricultural use are urgently needed. For the mechanization of pig raising in farming areas the "three big items" urgently needed are fodder grinders, chopping machines, and wheelbarrows. It is principally for want of blades that most wool shearing machines cannot be fully used, so efforts must be concentrated to break this blade barrier to give the mechanization of sheep shearing a big push. In short, the mechanization of the livestock industry in our country must have a focus and a set of priorities with efforts put on critical points. There can be no rushing forward headlong to mechanize everything in sight. That way, nothing much will be changed for the better.

When should mechanization be undertaken first? Changes should be begun, it seems, with the source of the goods that the livestock industry produces. At present, national material and financial resources are limited and technically qualified people are also limited. If every place in the country acts selfishly to apply efforts evenly, nothing will be changed. The easy must be done first with the difficult coming later, or the crucial first and the routine later. First of all, forces must be concentrated

to arm the sources of livestock products in the livestock industry with technical equipment to build various specialized and modernized livestock product bases to serve as a general example. If the production rate is high and the contributions great, the effect will be great. At the same time, if the situation at the base is fairly good, it will be fairly easy for our concentration of efforts to bear fruit.

Modernization of the livestock industry, like the modernization of agriculture, requires great increases in overall levels of social production, of science and technology, and of cultural levels. Large amounts of modernized mechanized equipment cannot by themselves bring about modernization. Modernized industry, agriculture, and livestock industry are large scale specialized and socialized production that require balanced development of a division of labor in social service trades to go along with them, and require an elevation of both the scientific and technical as well as the cultural levels of all of the people in order to be able to master and manage with proficiency these modernized machines and technologies. The main reason that many mechanized pig raising and chicken raising farms in the suburbs are currently not operating well is a lack of a feed industry company, a lack of egg hatching and pig breeding companies, a lack of machinery repair and replacement companies, and a series of other mechanized specialized companies to match. As a result, everything must be done by the farms themselves with the farms becoming small societies in microcosm in which matters are not handled well and costs are too high. In many pastoral areas, some farm and livestock machinery is presently put aside and not used (things like wool shears, milking machines, and wind-powered water pumping machines), because either the machines themselves are not up to standard or there is no machine repair and replacement company to provide repairs or replacement. Thus, it is essential that construction and the development of social service trades be given equal status and planned for as a whole. Unless this is done we can only limp along without ever getting up any speed. In addition, machine operators in pastoral regions are in short supply and many of these are only semi-literate with a heavy proportion of illiterates among youths in many areas. It is also very common for management personnel to lack knowledge of production techniques, natural science, and economic science. Unless these problems are solved, there can be no modernization of the livestock industry.

#### 3. Development of the Economy of the Livestock Industry Requires a Program to Implement "Adjustments, Reforms, Consolidation, and Improvements"

Once the "gang of four" was smashed and particularly following the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee when the extreme leftist line was criticized and a series of the party's economic policies for rural villages were implemented, our national livestock industry economy showed a revival and a development. But development of our national livestock industry still proceeds very slowly with the present state of the livestock industry not measuring up to the requirements for development of the national economy. Agriculture is presently the weak link in



the national economy and the livestock industry is a weak link within the weak link. The output value of our national livestock industry amounts to only 13.9 percent of the total value of agricultural output and has not regained the alltime highest level of 16 percent. Compared with developed countries (where it is upwards of 50 percent), the shortfall is very great. Unless this proportional imbalance between the livestock industry and other sectors of the national economy is quickly changed, the rapid development of total production will be adversely affected. In the current adjustments to the proportional relationships of each sector of the national economy, adjustment to the proportional relationship between industry and agriculture stands first. Both agriculture and the livestock industry constitute the foundation of the national economy. Adjustment of the national economic ratios and vigorous strengthening with no weakening of agriculture, forestry, livestock, sideline and fishing industries requires that agriculture and the livestock industry be rapidly elevated.

In view of the current need to develop the livestock industry and to do a good job of adjusting, reforming, consolidating, and improving, problems in several aspects of the internal and external relationships of the livestock industry must be addressed as follows:

#### 1. Relationships Among the Livestock Industry, Industry, and Commerce

Most of the state-owned livestock farms in our country are currently operating at a loss. The accumulation capacity of the economy of the collective livestock industry is very low. At the same time the livestock industry is fragile with large numbers of deaths frequently occurring as a result of disasters, and an exceptionally urgent need exists for capital construction of livestock sheds, pens, and grasslands. Given these circumstances, national increased investment in the livestock industry is extremely important. At the present time, state investment in the livestock industry is less than 1 percent of the total investment in capital construction. Simultaneous with efforts to improve the management and administration of the livestock industry over the next 3 years and to increase its accumulation capacity, the state should make an increased investment in the livestock industry that is commensurate with state investment in industry and agriculture. Furthermore, investment in the livestock industry should be separate from investment in agriculture and be used separately and audited separately rather than being lumped together. There should also be improvement in the use of management methods to assure that funds are neither diverted nor wasted so as to raise the effectiveness of investment.

It must be clear and definite that industry and every trade and profession supports agriculture including support to the livestock industry. Farm machine units, commercial goods and materials units, and financial credit units must all further strengthen support to the livestock industry to ease and promote the development of the livestock industry.



There must at the same time be a reasonable adjustment in price parities. A "price scissors" currently exists between industrial products and livestock products. It is hoped that there will be a planned and gradual adjustment to a relatively reasonable level during the next 3 years. Price parity between livestock products and grain also requires equitable adjustment, particularly the parities between pigs and grain, cattle and grain, sheep and grain, wool and grain, and hides and grain. After grain prices go up, parities among these items should also show matching adjustments to ensure maintenance of equitable ratios. Moreover, only through the implementation of the principle of best price for best quality can the quality of livestock products be prodded upward.

The buying and selling work done by commercial units must also be reformed. For example, the practice whereby cattle are not weighed at the time of purchase but weight is estimated by the naked eye of the purchasers. Not only is such a practice ill-suited to modernization of the livestock industry but also frequently is a hidden way to depress quality and depress price and opens the door wide for the individual purchasers to practice graft. Farmers and herdsmen are very disgruntled about this. Double checking of a typical case at a certain livestock farm in Liaoning showed a depression of price by as much as 16 percent. It is recommended that scales be used henceforth and that a system be established.

## 2. Relationship Between the Planting Industry and the Livestock Industry

Even though the livestock industry is able to take prairie grasses, mountain grasses, grasses on slopes, and grasses in cases in all their abundance as fodder, and even take bushes and shrubs and aqueous plants and convert them into everyday materials such as meat, eggs, milk, hides, and wool, it is still a fact that 1) workers in the livestock industry require consumption of grain (this is unavoidable inasmuch as a diet of pure meat, eggs and milk is neither presently attainable nor an ideal goal for mankind); and 2) livestock require concentrated feed in large amounts as well as leafy fodders in addition to grass. But grains, concentrated feed, and leafy fodder crops all require land for their production. This results in a conflict between the farming industry and the livestock industry in the use of land, water, and fertilizers, and this conflict is particularly sharp in our country with its numerous people and scant land. It frequently happens that a situation occurs in which a single piece of land may be coveted by a livestock grower to grow fodder, by a farmer to grow grain, and by a forestry man to grow forests. Unless matters are handled properly, one thing will be attended to only to lose sight of another. This requires that we do things in a comprehensive and balanced way, and that development take place in a planned and proportionate way. In consequence of the destructive disruption of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the current situation is one in which the farming industry has squeezed out the livestock industry to create a proportional imbalance. Therefore, in the adjustment of the national economy, the conflict between farming and livestock should be given an important place. Some comrades have proposed the exemption of pastoral areas from acquisition purchase obligations

allowing them to tender cash instead or changing from grain purchases to livestock purchases with sales of grain as rewards to those who exceed quotas in sales of livestock products, with no further requirement for self-sufficiency in grain in those regions where livestock raising is paramount. These ideas merit serious consideration because in these ways increases in fodder production would be assisted in pastoral areas and the tense relations between farmers and livestock men eased with benefits to the high-speed development of the livestock industry. In farming regions too, attention must be given to setting aside some required fodder production bases. Requiring the livestock industry in farming regions to make bricks without straw cannot be. Practice demonstrates that the planned development of livestock fodder production not only will not adversely affect grain production but will also, because of the development of the livestock industry, provide more organic fertilizer that will promote the development of agriculture.

### 3. Relationships Within the Livestock Industry

In the livestock industry today, a situation in production exists known as "1. slow, 2. low, and 3. shaky." This means that speed of development is slow, the level of production is low, and the development of livestock is shaky with a continuous cycle each year of "strong in summer, fat in autumn, skinny in winter, and dead in spring" and a great calamity every so many years that kills livestock in droves. Though these events are related to the extremely backward levels of production technology existing in our national livestock economy where dependence on heaven in the raising of livestock has not yet been shaken off as a state of mind, nevertheless, these events are also inextricably connected with various serious imbalances in proportional relationships within the livestock industry. Principal among these relationships are the proportions of livestock and forage grass, quantity versus quality of livestock, and the proportional relationship between female breeding stock and other stock in livestock herds. One example that constitutes an outstanding problem is the blind keeping on hand of cattle in such large numbers as to exceed permissible limits for the number of livestock relative to the amount of grass. This causes a deterioration of the grass lands and a decline in the quality of the livestock. To solve these problems, good work must be done along the several lines given below.

First of all, the prairie grasslands must be built up. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the greatest enemies of livestock are numerous sicknesses and insufficient grass. Unless these two problems are solved, development is impossible. A good job of building up the prairie grasslands is fundamental to development of a prairie livestock industry. At the present time, an overloading of livestock on available pasturage exists together with grazing taking place in all seasons of the year, allowing the grasslands no opportunity to rest and recuperate. In some places even the grass seeds or the grass roots have been eaten or gnawed away to deprive the forage grasses of the prairies their restorative powers. Meanwhile, those poisonous weeds that livestock are unable to eat encroach across the

prairies. A way must be found to halt this state of affairs at once. Furthermore, dependence on natural grasslands alone without preparing man-made grasslands is to deny oneself any capability to resist natural disasters. Thus, henceforth there should be improvements to the prairies with one hand while building man-made grasslands with the other. In other words, grasses must be planted in order to build basic pasturage with consistent and high yields.

Secondly, a good job must be done in winter shelters for livestock. Most of the pastoral regions of our country are in high and cold mountains or on plateaus where the frost-free period is fairly short and winters bitterly cold posing great problems for cattle wintering over. Some regions presently lack required storage of fodders or sheds and pens to get livestock through the winter. When livestock pass the winter in the open and lack fodder, deaths result. This is an important problem requiring urgent solution since it adversely affects the high-speed development of the livestock industry. Helping livestock winter over so as to reduce deaths is an urgency within an urgency and a need within a need for the livestock industry. In these formidably cold pastoral regions, it would be preferable to have less construction of other kinds or even temporarily to halt other construction and make a firm decision to handle these two matters. Otherwise, there is no use talking about high-speed anything; even maintenance of the existing situation will be rather difficult.

Third is reform of the quota system for livestock. Under existing quotas, checks on livestock are made only at the end of each year to determine the number of head on hand, the total increase in numbers, and the net increase in numbers. This method can only reflect increases and decreases in the number of head of livestock; it cannot reflect the weight of livestock products, quality or marketability, or changes in the rate of turnover. Furthermore, the annual number of head on hand means calendar year; it does not reflect that characteristic of livestock production, the production year. To give first place to increases in the number of cattle made sense right after liberation when cattle were few, and the pressure of livestock on the grasslands was low. But after 30 years without change, problems have multiplied. Because both quotas and checking of work amounts to nothing more than the number of head of livestock, the addition of other factors has produced the following problems: 1) simple pursuit of number of livestock only without concern for either their body weight or their quality. Castrated rams and bullocks are fed for many years instead of being disposed of with a great waste of fodder. The masses called them "loafer bullocks" and "ten thousand year old rams." As the weight of livestock products falls and quality declines, costs rise. 2) low merchandising rates for livestock products and low rates of release to market create a tight supply situation with inadequate amounts available either for processing plants or for export. 3) lack of attention to the composition of herds with a decline in the ratio of female breeding stock to livestock for slaughter. Irrational grazing on grasslands by livestock herds with much overgrazing and consequent deterioration of the grasslands with increasingly serious desert-like conditions taking place. Investigations by some comrades revealed that this irrational use of the grasslands was

the principal factor in their deterioration and transformation into deserts. Long experience demonstrates that the guiding ideology behind this system of quotas runs contrary to science. From the standpoint of cost effectiveness, it is an inefficient and expensive method. Serious consequences result for both livestock and grasslands, so there must be reforms. Henceforth, the requirement for feeding and managing livestock should be supply of livestock products in large amounts, of high quality, and at low cost. Both the quota system and the work checking should principally reflect the amount of livestock products, their quality and marketability, and rate of marketing rather than the number of livestock on hand, their total increase and their net increase to build a scientific system of economic targeting for the livestock industry that is suited to the requirements of modernization of the livestock industry.

Fourth is the need to consolidate livestock industry enterprises and increase the level of their management and administration. One important current task in production management of enterprises in the livestock industry is a consolidation of the composition and size of herds. Rapid reproduction, more out-processing, less retention of animals, and more rapid turnover is to be advocated. Most important is to grasp three links: 1) increase the ratio of female animals for reproduction; 2) fattening for slaughter of small animals in a single year and large animals within 2 years; and 3) intensified slaughter before the advent of winter but taking care of female breeding stock and giving supplementary feedings to those that are to continue to be fed. Only in this way can livestock products in large amounts and of superior quality be supplied to the country at low cost, and only in this way can the development of the livestock industry itself be invigorated.

Most state-owned livestock enterprises are currently operating at a loss and collective livestock industries, particularly the collective pig-raising industry, are shaky. The main reason is that proper planning does not exist (there is no multifaceted management of a combination of farming, forestry, and livestock in which livestock is paramount), management and administration is not good, a policy of payment according to work is not in effect, and feed and fodder problems have not been well solved. Consolidation of livestock industry enterprises, and a raising of management and administration levels must be carried out.

Development of the economy of the livestock industry is an arduous yet glorious combat mission that touches upon numerous problems. In recent years, our national economists and economic management units have gradually given it increased attention. We believe that along with the continuous penetration of this kind of research work will come an inevitable great increase in the theoretical level of the economy of the livestock industry in our country and the level of modernized management of it.



BRIEFS

CONSERVATION FORUM--The Huanghe River Harnessing Committee under the Ministry of Water Conservancy recently held a scientific research forum on conserving water and soil in the middle reaches of the Huanghe River in Qingyang County. Among those present were representatives of soil and water conservation departments and related colleges and research units from six provinces and regions, including Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Nei Monggol, Shaanxi and Shanxi. The forum drew up plans on conserving soil and water in the middle reaches of Huanghe River and on scientific research work from 1980 to 1985. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 30 Sep 79 SK]

CSO: 4007



## FUJIAN

### BRIEFS

FUJIAN SUMMER FRUIT--Longxi Prefecture, Fujian, has reaped a bumper harvest of pineapples from 126,000 mu. Yongchun County, Fujian, has reaped 513,000 jin of litchi this year. [Beijing Radio in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

GANSU AUTUMN SOWING FORUM--Recently the Gansu Provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Bureau held a forum in Jingchuan County to discuss the work of autumn sowing in the province. The forum was attended by representatives from the departments concerned in Qingyang, Pingliang, Tianshui, Wudu, Dingxi and Zhangye prefectures, which are the main wheat-producing areas in the province. They stressed the importance of doing good work in sowing winter wheat so as to insure a rich harvest next summer. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Sep 79 SK]

CSO: 4007

STATE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE DELIBERATED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Li Xuede [2621 1331 1795] of the Guangdong Provincial Bureau of Agriculture]

[Text] Editor's Note: The entire party and the people of the entire province must mobilize in the spirit of the Third Plenary Session and in light of the realities of our province to lay a good foundation in agriculture and to improve agriculture by every possible means and method. Increase in state investment in agriculture is a practical action to enhance this foundation of agriculture, and it is also an important measure for improving agriculture during the latter part of this year and for the future. In this article, Comrade Li Xuede relates the positive and negative experiences in the development of agricultural production in our province since liberation, and he discusses the importance of increased investment in agricultural production, putting forward some views on this issue.

Increased state investment in agriculture is an urgent issue to be faced in the current readjustment of the national economy, particularly in the process of resolving the proportional relationship between agriculture and industry. What problems exist in our province on agricultural investment and how should they be decided? If comrades in various regions, various battle lines or various sectors have different views on these questions, they may develop a discussion in order to help clarify these questions by combining theory and practice. This will be very beneficial to the working out of the national economic plan's order of priorities, namely agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry with improvements to agriculture coming first followed by improvements in the entire national economy.

When the work emphasis of the entire party shifted to socialist modernized construction, an extremely important task was placed before the people of our entire province, namely the concentration of most of their energies for the rapid development of the still very backward agriculture industry to prepare this agricultural foundation by every method and means.

Agriculture constitutes the foundation of the national economy, which means, in fact, that agricultural productivity constitutes the foundation for the development of the national economy. Marx pointed out: "The productivity of agricultural labor that exceeds the individual needs of the laborer constitutes the foundation of all society." If we are to speed up the development of agriculture, we must vigorously develop agricultural production forces and constantly increase the productivity of agricultural labor. And to do this, we must decide the issue of capital in the process of agricultural expansion.

Capital for the development of agricultural production comes principally from state accumulations and from accumulations within the agriculture industry. The level of our national agricultural productivity is currently very low. Dependence on accumulations from within the agricultural industry alone to solve the needs for capital to modernize agriculture is not possible. Therefore, in order to change the drag of agriculture on industry and on the entire national economy, we must resolutely implement the recent program put forward by the Central Committee for adjustments to the national economy, and work realistically on a planned and focused increase in agricultural investment to create better material conditions for the development of agricultural production.

A look at the state of agricultural production over the course of the past 30 years, since liberation shows that whenever national economic plans were laid out according to the sequential priorities of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry, and when overall balances were maintained with guaranteed investment in agriculture, agriculture developed very rapidly. When matters were otherwise, agricultural development was sluggish or declined and went backwards. For example, during the period of the first five-year plan and between 1963 and 1965, the proportional investment in capital construction among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in our province was about right, so agricultural development was fairly rapid. But for the 10 year period between 1966 and 1975, severe imbalances existed in the proportionate investment in agriculture, light industry and heavy industry with heavy industry getting 61.64 percent, light industry getting 7 percent, and agriculture getting 31.36 percent. After the "gang of four" was smashed, this proportional situation was never fully corrected, and during the past 2 years agricultural investment has stood at only 33.3 percent.

Because the financial and material resources applied to agriculture have not sufficed, the expansion of agricultural production has badly suffered. This has been most apparent in 1) the use and application of farm machinery,

chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, electric power, and such capital goods which has been scant and of poor quality. For example, current agricultural production requirements in our province are for applications of 20 jin of nitrates for every mu of paddy field to produce 1,000 jin of paddy per mu. Each mu also requires 100 jin of ammonium sulfate in addition to the application of large amounts of bar-vard manure. But of the 80 jin of chemical fertilizer per mu provided, upwards of half the amount is currently ammonium carbonate and aqueous ammonia. Each year a loss in grain to diseases and insect pests amounting to between 100 and 200 million jin occurs throughout the province for lack of pesticides that are high in effectiveness and low in toxicity. Between 1976 and 1978, electric energy used in agriculture for irrigation, for the processing of sideline products, and for illumination in rural villages amounted to only 16 percent of the total amount of electricity generated on the provincial grid. Lumber used directly for agriculture amounted to only 11.5 percent. Supply of petroleum products for farm use amounted to less than half the volume required. Steel and cement directly used in agriculture also fell far short of needs. 2) More rapid changes in the conditions for agricultural production has not been possible so capacity to withstand natural disasters is low. Throughout the province 11 million mu of farmland still lacks water conservancy facilities, and standards are not high on the more than 28 million mu already constructed to insure stable yields despite drought or excessive rain. During the drought that occurred between the winter of 1976 and 1977, more than 19 million mu of land throughout the province suffered drought. Close to half of the river and sea embankments built around more than 17 million mu of land do not meet standards for protection against tides or flooding. Furthermore, simply by improving water conservancy conditions on more than 1 million mu of dry hillside land where sugar cane is grown to provide irrigation could double yields per unit of area and bring about an increase in yield of between 100 and 200 tons of sugar throughout the province. 3) Full use of land resources and increases in soil fertility have been impossible. Investigation reveals that between 7 and 8 million mu of land in our province could be cleared or reclaimed from marshes within a short period of time, but it has not been brought under cultivation for lack of manpower, material and financial resources. Nor has the latent fertility of the soil yet been tapped. Throughout the province there are more than 1.5 million mu of land where fields produce low annual yields of 800 jin or less per mu. Most of this land is concentrated in mountain regions where the conditions for production are rather difficult or in low-lying coastal areas or in hilly areas. These lands possess vast potential for increased production, and if developed could increase production by 100 or 200 jin. If 3 million mu were made over each year, not only would there be an increase of several hundred million jin of grain but there would be far reaching significance in the transformation of the face of these regions. Investigation shows that to remake 1 mu of land would require, on the average, an expenditure of 10 yuan, 25 kilos of concrete, 3 kilos of steel, and 0.02 cubic meters of lumber. Lack of investment in agriculture has also adversely affected the rational layout of agricultural production, development of experimental activities in agricultural science and expanded work



in advanced agricultural technology. Truly, reasons for the sluggish development of agriculture in our province are multi-faceted. The above problems may not perhaps have been entirely created by insufficient capitalization, but lack of investment in agriculture is still the most important single reason.

A socialist economy is an organic totality with internal proportional relationships being intricate, interdependent, interacting, and mutually restrictive. High speed development of a socialist economy and the accelerated realization of socialist modernization requires conscious maintenance of the necessary objective socialist proportional relationships. Unless things are done proportionally, there can be no high speed. This is an objective economic law that is not subject to change by the will of men. Unless the existing proportion of agriculture and industry is adjusted, and unless there are increases in agricultural investment, and unless great efforts are made to develop agriculture by putting money where it is needed and materials where they are needed, then "even the cleverest housewife will be unable to cook a meal without rice."

To achieve the sequence in priorities of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry, there must first be ideological guidance for resolute implementation of a policy of "agriculture as the foundation with industry as the leading factor" and the cultivation of the idea throughout the entire party of making a great effort in agriculture. While placing great value on the role of industry in promoting agriculture and the entire national economy as a leading factor in the national economy, even fuller value must be placed on agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. Both the speed of development and the scale of industry and other sectors of the national economy should be matched to the capacity of agriculture to withstand them. The experiences of history tell us that the development of industry and other sectors can be accelerated only insofar as agricultural production permits; otherwise the opposite is bound to happen with no acceleration taking place. Therefore, it must be emphasized that the development of agriculture is to be given first place for the proper handling of the relationship between industry and agriculture. In our planning process we must lay plans for agriculture first and really give the word agriculture first place. In planning for industry and other sectors, the green light must be given to agriculture to bring about increased production quotas.

Maintenance of the priority sequence, agriculture, light industry and heavy industry will require consideration of the needs of agricultural development with increased proportions of total investments by the national economy in agriculture. Take the case of some developed capitalist nations where quite a bit of investment goes to agriculture. West Germany's investment in agriculture in 1977 amounted to 13 billion marks or 42 percent of the total value of agricultural production for that year, while France invested 47.3 billion francs amounting to 36 percent of

the total value of agricultural production for that year. The value of agricultural production in France amounts to 5.3 percent of the total value of national production and the investment in agriculture represents 13 percent of national economic investments. Of course, in capitalist countries like West Germany and France, the whole purpose of financial and credit supports to agriculture is to meet the needs of competition of their agricultural products in world markets. Nevertheless, this provides another slant on the important role of national investment on the course of accelerated modernization of agriculture. Particularly when there is an increased degree of intensiveness in agriculture or in its organic structure, the need for agricultural investment becomes greater and greater. In the construction of water conservancy projects, for example, and in the construction of drought and flood protection for farmlands, the investment per unit of area investment increases with the degree of precision and degree of difficulty of the construction. Comparison of the period 1950 to 1957 with the period 1966 to 1978 shows that for the construction of drought and flood protective measures for 10,000 mu of farmland, investment costs during the latter period were 7.5 times higher than for the former period. Steel increased by nearly 10 times; cement increased by more than 5 times; and lumber increased by 3.3 times. Thus, with every increase in the intensiveness of farming, investment must be raised. In present terms, the proportional investment in agriculture in our province from public finance can rely on historical experience to make a proper distribution. A recent enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee convened by the Provincial Committee, and a meeting of cadres from provincial, prefectural, and county levels of the province proposed that local public finances be used principally for agriculture, and that most of the local funds from the province and 80 percent of the local funds from prefectures and counties should be applied to agriculture, with most local foreign exchange income also being used for agriculture. At the same time, the meetings also proposed adoption of other financial and credit measures to give vigorous support to agriculture. These measures entirely are in keeping with our province's needs for agricultural development. If these measures are really implemented, development of agriculture will have some hope.

Once the state has increased investment in agriculture, if only by increasing the source of capital for expanded agricultural production, the effective utilization of agricultural investment must be assured. If it is properly used, there will be greater, faster, better, and more economic results. If it is used improperly only half the results will be attained with twice the effort. Therefore, policies of building the country through thrift and hard work, and economies in doing everything must be conscientiously applied so that maximum economic effectiveness will be derived from the smallest investment. Just how effectively investment in agriculture will be utilized will depend on its rational distribution. Therefore, when the time comes for the distribution of agricultural investment, there must be a good handling of the relationships among farming, forestry, livestock, sideline enterprises, and fisheries within the

agriculture industry and among grain, cotton, oils and fats, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, medicinal herbs, and other miscellaneous crops. At the same time, investment in capital construction for farmlands and in scientific farming education must be done through unified planning with all factors taken into consideration with an overall balance in planning, in the laying out of key areas of emphasis, and in the applications of manpower, material resources, and capital.

State investment in agriculture has a major function in development of agricultural production and in the course of the acceleration of the modernization of agriculture, and its positive effects come more into play as time goes by. But we must realize that production should decide allocation of investment and that state investment in agriculture is a redistribution of national income. Because of the destruction created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the national economy is still in dire straits and so naturally state investment in agriculture has definite limits. Therefore, the expansion of production in agriculture must still depend principally upon the expansion of accumulation within the communes and brigades of people's communes in rural villages. Our communes and brigades in rural villages should be self-reliant, should strengthen their financial accounting, should strive for increased production and increased income, and should correctly handle the relationship between accumulation and expenditure. Through the development of production, they must make appropriate increases in accumulations and look after improvements in the livelihoods of commune members.

We firmly believe that if only we resolutely implement the programs of the Party Central Committee and of the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for adjustment, reform, consolidation, and improvement, our province can rapidly elevate agriculture through the sequencing of priorities as agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry, by planning of the national economy, by giving fullest play to the superiority of the collective economy of people's communes and the broad masses of cadres, through the socialist initiative of commune members, and the mobilization of the entire party to go all out for agriculture.

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BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG BUMPER HARVEST--Some 9 million jin of mustard seeds are anticipated to be gathered from 80,000 mu of mustard field in Heilongjiang Province. Calculated on the basis of 35 percent of oil extraction rate, this bumper harvest can produce 3.15 million jin of edible oil. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG HEMP HARVEST--Heilongjiang Province has reaped a bumper hemp harvest this year with an average per-mu output of 70 jin. The total hemp output amounts to more than 40 million jin. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG AFFORESTATION--The Zhaozhou County CCP Committee, in Heilongjiang, has paid attention to afforestation with emphasis on farmland shelter forests. Since the founding of the People's Republic, the county has afforested some 210,000 mu of land, of which more than 157,000 mu have grown well, providing protection for more than 1 million mu of farmland. The county's per-mu grain output was 293 jin in 1978, compared with about 100 jin before liberation. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW]

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## BRIEFS

**JIANGSU SALT PRODUCTION**--Nanjing, 15 Sep--Jiangsu Province has fulfilled its annual salt production plan ahead of schedule. By the end of August, salt production totaled more than 1.71 million tons. Jiangsu is one of the four major salt production districts in China. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0143 GMT 15 Sep 79 OW]

**JIANGSU SOWING, CONSTRUCTION**--This year, Shuyang County, Jiangsu Province, has expanded its fall sowing acreage for wheat, barley and oat to 1.15 million mu and that for green manure to 150,000 mu. The county also decided to complete 7 million cubic meters of farmland water conservancy projects and build 26,541 small-sized auxiliary equipment, six large-sized water pumping stations and 17 small-sized drainage and irrigation stations during the period from this year's winter to next year's spring. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 79 OW]

**JIANGSU COUNTY BUMPER CROP**--Nantong County, Jiangsu Province, reports a bumper harvest from its 270,000 mu of early autumn crops. Comparing with last year, the unit yield of early rice has increased 14 percent to 630 jin per mu and that of early corn has risen by 7 percent to 469 jin per mu. Despite the fact that the total acreage of early autumn-ripening crops in the county is more than 20,000 mu less than last year, the total output of its early autumn crops topped that of last year by 2.83 million jin. This is partly due to the adoption of the fine (Yan)-30 corn seed which brings an average of between 5 and 10 percent more yield than the common seeds. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 79 OW]

**JIANGSU RABBITS**--Yizhen County, Jiangsu, raised 800,000 rabbits by the end of July, increasing 39 percent over the same period of 1978. It also procured 94,000 jin of rabbits. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW]



## BRIEFS

**QINGHAI YAK RESEARCH**--The Conference for the Inauguration of the China Yak Scientific Research Coordination Group closed in Xining on 6 September after a 7-day session. Sponsored by the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation, the conference was attended by more than 90 representatives from Sichuan, Gansu, Xinjiang, Xizang, Yunnan and Qinghai. A plan for scientific research on yaks and methods for coordination among research groups were adopted. An editorial committee for the journal YAK was set up. The task and objective of the China Yak Scientific Research Coordination Group is to make a survey of yaks in China and strive to develop a new fine yak breed. China's yaks account for one-seventh of the nation's oxen population and make up 85 percent of the world's yaks. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW]

**QINGHAI ENTERPRISE CONFERENCE**--Qinghai Province held a conference of directors of departments and bureaus in charge of commune and brigade-run enterprises in Xining Municipality from 12 to 17 September to study and discuss the "Provisional Draft Regulations Governing Commune and Brigade-Run Enterprises" issued recently by the State Council, and to formulate plans for further developing the province's commune and brigade-run enterprises. The conference stressed the development of crop planting, livestock breeding and processing of farm and sideline occupation products. By the end of August, total output of Qinghai's commune and brigade-run enterprises had reached 47 million yuan. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 79 OW]

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## BRIEFS

SHAANXI GREEN MANURE CONFERENCE--The Shaanxi Conference on Green Manure Production was recently held in Weinan County. Production of green manure began in Shaanxi in the mid-1950's. By 1966, the areas sown to green manure reached 4.1 million mu. In recent years, the area increased to 4.3 million mu, surpassing the highest level ever recorded. In Weinan County, there are 270,000 mu of green manure, making it an advanced typical example. The participants unanimously held that it is necessary to grasp the production of green manure as a capital construction project for developing agricultural production, popularize the experience of Weinan County and increase the areas of green manure throughout the province to 10 million mu within a few years. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Aug 79 HK]

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## BRIEFS

SICHUAN AFFORESTATION DRIVE--People in various parts of Sichuan Province are engaged in autumn afforestation activities. Wenjiang Prefecture has planned to afforest 50,000 mu during autumn by planting 8 million trees. Yibin Prefecture has made plans to plant trees along the highways. In Fulin Prefecture, people have been organized to reclaim wasteland and plant trees in more than 11,000 mu. In Mianyang Prefecture, some 80,000 mu have been afforested. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW]

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## XINJIANG

### BRIEFS

XINJIANG PREFECTURE ANNIVERSARY--The 111 Kazakh Autonomous prefectural CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally in September to celebrate the 25th founding anniversary of the autonomous prefecture. (Ha-sang-bei-ke), chairman of the autonomous prefectural revolutionary committee, addressed the rally, reviewing the great achievements on all fronts in the past 25 years. He said that compared with 1976, total output of grain, oil-bearing crops and cotton in 1978 increased by 8, 34 and 35 percent respectively. The number of domestic animals rose by 140,000 head. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW]

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## BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY--Hangzhou, 19 Sep--Xinchang County, Zhejiang, has increased its tea garden acreage to 65,000 mu. Last year, it procured over 52,000 dan of tea. This year, it has raised 395,000 long-hair rabbits, averaging 1 rabbit per capita. In the first 6 months of this year, it procured 53,000 jin of rabbit hair. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0157 GMT 19 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG EDIBLE DAY LILY HARVEST--Jinyun County, Zhejiang, reaped 8,000 dan of edible day lilies this year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG OIL-BEARING CROP--Wenchang County, Zhejiang, has harvested 71,000 jin of fruits of the cubeb litsea tree this year. Oil distilled from the cubeb litsea fruit is an important raw material for the chemical industry and a food seasoning. It is also a major export item. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG COMMUNE ENTERPRISES--The number of commune and brigade-run enterprises in Ningbo Prefecture, Zhejiang Province, has increased from 4,550 at the end of last year to 5,032 during the January-August period this year. Their total output value amounted to more than 353 million yuan. At present, 150,000 people in Ningbo are engaged in production and processing of items for export. More than 8,000 women in the countryside are engaged in embroidery work which is expected to net an income of over 2 million yuan for the collectives and earn US\$700,000 in foreign exchange for the state this year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW]

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